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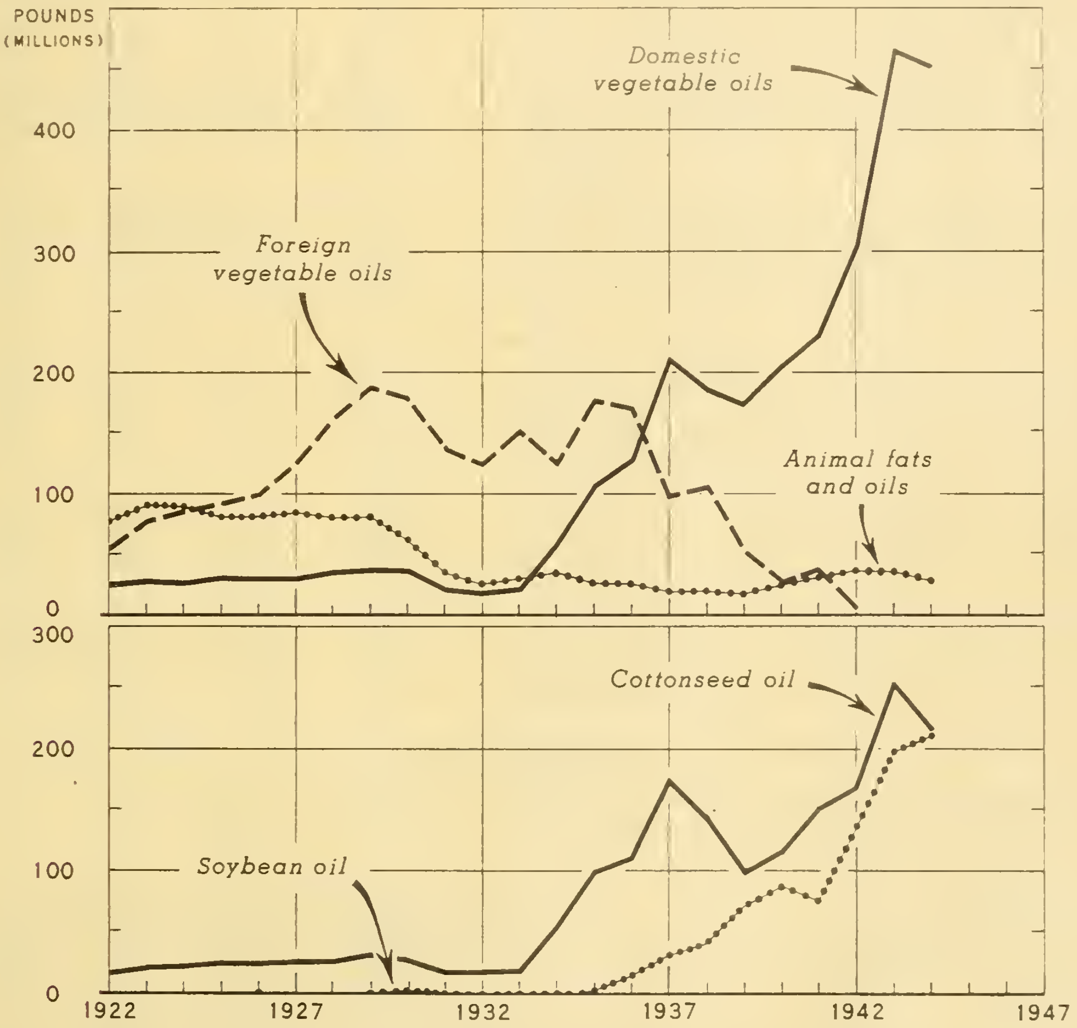
THE Fats and Oils SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOS - 97 MARCH 1945

FATS AND OILS USED IN OLEOMARGARINE, UNITED STATES, 1922-44



1944 DATA ARE PRELIMINARY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 38069 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Use of soybean oil in margarine in 1944 was nearly as large as use of cottonseed oil. Use of imported oils declined sharply after 1936, reflecting Federal excise taxes on imported oils, State taxes on margarine containing imported oils, and, during the war, reservation of such oils for industrial war uses. Total consumption of oils and fats in margarine in 1944 was 479 million pounds compared with 500 million pounds in 1943.

Table 1.- Wholesale price per pound of fats, oils, and glycerin at specified markets, and index numbers of prices of fats and oils, February 1943 and 1944, December-February 1944-45

PRICES

Item	February		1944-45		
	1943	1944	December	January	February
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Butter, 92-score, Chicago	1/47.0	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.5
Butter, 92-score, New York	1/48.0	42.2	42.2	42.2	42.2
Oleomargarine, dom. veg., Chicago	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
Shortening containing animal fat, 1-pound cartons, Chicago	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0
Lard, loose, Chicago	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8
Lard, prime steam, tierces, Chicago	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8
Lard, refined, 1-pound cartons, Chicago	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6
Oleo oil, extra, tierces, Chicago	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Oleostearine, bbl., N. Y.	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
Tallow, edible, Chicago	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9
Corn oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8
Corn oil, edible, returnable drums, l.c.l., N. Y.	16.2	16.2	16.5	2/16.5	16.6
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. S.E. mills	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8
Cottonseed oil, p.s.y., tank cars, N. Y.	14.0	---	14.3	14.3	14.3
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Peanut oil, refined, edible (white), drums, N. Y.	16.3	16.3	16.5	16.5	16.5
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, midwestern mills	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8
Soybean oil, edible, drums, l.c.l., N. Y.	14.7	15.0	15.2	15.2	15.3
Sunflower oil, semi-refined, tank cars, f.o.b. N. Y.	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3
Babassu oil, tanks, N. Y.	---	---	11.1	11.1	11.1
Coconut oil, Manila, crude, bulk, c.i.f. Pacific Coast 3/	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Coconut oil, Ceylon, crude, bulk, N. Y. 3/	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8
Olive oil, California, edible, drums, N. Y.	59.9	---	60.7	60.7	60.7
Palm oil, Congo, crude, bulk, N. Y. 3/	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4
Rape oil, refined, denatured, bulk, New Orleans	4/11.5	4/11.5	2/11.6	2/11.6	11.6
Tallow, No. 1, inedible, Chicago	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
Grease, A White, Chicago	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. Baltimore	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pacific Coast	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9
Whale oil, refined, bleached winter, drums, N. Y.	11.1	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3
Cottonseed oil foots, raw, (50% T.F.A.) delivered, East	5/3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	13.6	---	14.3	14.3	14.3
Linseed oil, raw, returnable drums, carlots, N. Y.	14.3	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1
Oiticica oil, drums, f.o.b. N. Y.	26.2	26.2	20.0	20.6	22.0
Tung oil, returnable drums, carlots, N.Y.	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.0
Castor oil, No. 3, bbl., N. Y.	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8
Castor oil, No. 1, tanks, N. Y.	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Castor oil, dehydrated, tanks, N. Y.	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.8
Cod-liver oil, med. U.S.P., bbl., N. Y.	36.5	36.5	30.6	30.6	30.6
Cod oil, Newfoundland, drums, N. Y.	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	11.5
Glycerin, soaplye, basis 80%, drums or tanks, N. Y.	11.5	11.5	6/10.0	6/10.0	6/10.0

INDEX NUMBERS (1924-29 = 100)

Item	February 1943	February 1944	December 1944	January 1945	February 1945
Eight domestic fats and oils (1910-14 = 100)	151	142	142	142	142
Eight domestic fats and oils	107	101	101	101	101
All fats and oils (27 items)	113	108	108	108	108
Grouped by origin:					
Animal fats	105	96	96	96	96
Marine animal oils	127	132	131	131	131
Vegetable oils, domestic	131	134	134	134	134
Vegetable oils, foreign	150	156	156	156	156
Grouped by use:					
Butter	105	93	93	93	93
Butter, seasonally adjusted	101	90	85	92	90
Lard	105	105	105	105	105
Other food fats	136	141	141	141	141
All food fats	110	103	103	103	103
Soap fats	119	120	120	120	120
Drying oils	143	149	149	149	149
Miscellaneous oils	117	117	115	115	115
All industrial fats and oils	129	131	131	131	131

Prices compiled from Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, The National Provisioner, The Journal of Commerce (New York), and reports of the War Food Administration and Bureau of Labor Statistics. Prices quoted include excise taxes and duties where applicable. Index numbers for earlier years beginning 1910 are given in Technical Bulletin No. 737 (1940) and The Fats and Oils Situation beginning December 1940.

1/ Reflects open market sales only. Current figures refer to all types of wholesale trading for cash or short-time credit. 2/ Revised. 3/ Three-cent processing tax added to price as originally quoted. 4/ C.i.f. New York. 5/ Soap stock, 50 percent f.f.a., f.o.b. consuming point. 6/ Tanks only.

THE FATS AND OILS SITUATION

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SUMMARY AND OUTLOOK

No easing of the present tight situation in fats and oils is in prospect. Production from domestic materials in 1945 is expected to total about 9.8 billion pounds compared with 10.9 billion pounds in 1944. Most of the decrease will be in lard. Stocks of fats and oils at the beginning of 1945 were about the same as a year earlier. No significant increase in imports is expected in 1945. Military requirements for fats and oils, including quantities for civilian relief in Europe, are expanding. Requests for allocations to lend-lease and liberated countries continue large. Any slackening in military procurement that might occur with an early end of hostilities in Europe probably would be offset by increased exports through other channels. Even with some curtailment in national income, civilian consumption of fats and oils would be substantially larger than it is if adequate supplies were available.

Supplies of butter for civilians in recent months have been at the lowest level in many years. This has been reflected in an increased consumption of margarine. Tax-paid withdrawals of margarine for consumption in the United States have been over 50 million pounds each month since last

September and in January amounted to 59 million pounds. Under a recent amendment to War Food Order 42, manufacturers of margarine will be allowed to use each quarter, beginning with April-June, 20 percent more oils and fats in civilian manufacture than they used in corresponding quarters of 1944.

Despite the recent set-aside order on lard, War Food Administration purchases of lard in February and early March continued relatively small. This was partly a result of expanded military procurement. The set-aside on lard was revoked on March 4 in the 20 East and West Coast States, where a particularly tight supply situation existed. With large war and relief requirements, no improvement in the lard situation for the country as a whole is anticipated before next fall at least.

A recent amendment to War Food Order 42, slightly reduced quotas of fats and oils for the manufacture of civilian shortening and edible oils, effective April 1. Civilian supplies in the April-June quarter may not be significantly different from a year earlier, when manufacturers were not operating at the full quota level. But the reduced quotas, if continued, will result in a somewhat smaller civilian production in the second half of 1945 than a year earlier.

No major change in total supplies of drying oils other than linseed oil is likely in 1945 as a whole. Domestic production of tung oil in 1945 is forecast at 9 million pounds compared with 2 million pounds in 1944. The castor-oil supply apparently will be somewhat smaller this year than last, reflecting reduced stocks at the beginning of the year and a probable reduction in castor bean output in Brazil. The crop of oiticica nuts in Brazil this season is expected to be about as large as last year. With supplies of linseed oil short until next fall at least, demand is strong for the other drying oils. Prices of oiticica oil have risen steadily since December, and in early March were close to the ceiling (24.5 cents per pound, tank cars, New York). Prices of castor beans at Brazilian ports advanced from a low of less than $60 per long ton last November to over $76 in February.

Use of fats and oils in civilian soap in April-June will be slightly reduced from the January-March level by Amendment 4 to War Food Order 42-b, issued in late March. This amendment establishes manufacturers' quotas of fats and oils for civilian package and bar soap, which are largely purchased for household use, at 80 percent of average use in 1940 and 1941, compared with 85 percent allowed in January-March. Maximum use of fats and oils in all types of civilian soap, including bulk package soap, in April-June, would be about 2 percent less than was allowed by the January-March quotas and about 8 percent under the average 1944 level of actual use. Total use of all soap-making materials in April-June may be restricted somewhat more than this, because use of rosin in civilian soap is limited by War Production Board Order M-387.

-- March 23, 1945

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF MARGARINE IN 1944 AND 1945

Production, Consumption, and Exports of Margarine Reduced in 1944

Output of margarine in 1944 was 588 million pounds, 4 percent less than the 614 million pounds produced a year earlier, but 66 percent larger than the 1937-41 average of 354 million pounds (table 4).

The decline from 1943 to 1944 was due mainly to reduced Government procurement. Withdrawals of margarine from manufacturers' hands by Government agencies in 1944 totaled 91 million pounds compared with 110 million pounds a year earlier. Some of the margarine purchased by Government agencies is used in Red Cross packages sent to prisoners of war. Most, however, is for lend-lease export. Deliveries of margarine at ship-side to representatives of lend-lease countries were 74 million pounds in 1944 compared with 92 million pounds a year earlier.

Total domestic disappearance of margarine in 1944 (civilian and military) is estimated to have been 500 million pounds compared with 504 million pounds a year earlier (table 5). Nearly all of the total was for civilian use. Procurement of margarine by the armed forces has been small, and has been mostly for sale in post exchanges.

Civilian Use of Margarine Large in Late 1944 and in 1945

In the first half of 1944, civilian takings of margarine were about 7 percent less than a year earlier. Butter was relatively abundant and also was lower-priced than a year earlier. Because of a reduction in price ceilings for butter in June 1943, the average retail price of butter in early 1944 was 50 cents per pound compared with 56 cents per pound in early 1943. Margarine prices, on the other hand, averaging 24 cents per pound in early 1944, were about 1 cent higher than a year earlier.

By late 1944, civilian butter supplies were materially smaller than in the first half of the year. Butter was scarce in retail stores in many regions of the country. Disappearance of margarine into civilian trade channels increased to 49 million pounds in September and to over 50 million pounds monthly during the remainder of the year. Tax-paid withdrawals from manufacturers' hands in the October-December quarter totaled 163 million pounds, equal to withdrawals in January-March 1943, the previous peak quarter when dealers were accumulating stocks in the pre-rationing period. Civilian takings of margarine in the second half of 1944 were up about 5 percent from a year earlier.

Recently announced manufacturers' quotas of fats and oils would allow an increase of 20 percent beginning April 1, over corresponding quarters of 1944 in the output of margarine for civilians. With a substantial reduction in civilian butter supplies in 1945 compared with 1944, civilian takings of margarine probably will increase. Tax-paid withdrawals in January, at more than 59 million pounds, were larger than in any previous month.

Table 2.- Oleomargarine: Production and withdrawals, by quarters, 1943 and 1944

Period	Production	Withdrawals			
		Tax-paid for consumption in the United States and territories	Tax free, for use of the United States Government 1/	Tax-free for export (other than lend-lease)	Total
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1943					
Jan.-Mar.	195	162	31	2/	193
Apr.-June	110	76	29	2/	106
July-Sept.	149	115	37	2/	152
Oct.-Dec.	160	147	13	2/	160
Year 3/	614	500	110	1	611
1944					
Jan.-Mar.	170	128	41	2/	169
Apr.-June	130	94	35	2/	130
July-Sept.	123	111	12	2/	123
Oct.-Dec.	165	163	3	2/	166
Year 3/	588	496	91	1	588

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

1/ Includes margarine purchased for use in Government institutions, for lend-lease, and other purposes.

2/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

3/ Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Use of Colored Margarine Increasing

Tax-paid withdrawals of colored margarine for domestic consumption in 1944 were 16 million pounds, 11 million pounds more than a year earlier and the largest since 1929. Use of colored margarine in the United States is subject to a Federal excise tax of 10 cents per pound (compared with 0.25 cent per pound on uncolored margarine); it is also subject to prohibitions on sales in several States. Very little colored margarine was used between 1930 and 1943. Substantial increases took place in 1943 and 1944, when civilian supplies of butter were reduced sharply. A further increase in use of colored margarine is likely in 1945, as butter will continue to be high-priced in relation to margarine and probably will be in smaller supply for civilians than in 1944.

Increasing sales of colored margarine are reflected by a rise in the number of retailers and wholesalers who paid the special annual Federal taxes required, in order to deal in this product. There also were sharp increases in 1943 and 1944 in the number of retail dealers licensed to sell uncolored margarine. (Tables 7 and 8.)

Table 3.- Tax-paid withdrawals of oleomargarine, colored and total, and average retail prices per pound of butter and margarine 1937-44

Year	Tax-paid withdrawals of oleomargarine			Average retail price in leading cities of the United States		Difference between butter and margarine prices
	Colored	Total, colored and uncolored	Colored as percentage of total	Butter	Margarine 1/	
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent	Cents	Cents	Cents
1937	656	396,542	0.2	40.7	19.2	21.5
1938	503	384,291	0.1	34.7	17.5	17.2
1939	297	300,314	0.1	32.5	16.7	15.8
1940	340	317,736	0.1	36.0	15.9	20.1
1941	582	363,236	0.2	41.1	17.1	24.0
1942	977	363,707	0.3	47.3	22.1	25.2
1943	5,119	500,004	1.0	52.7	23.6	29.1
1944	16,011	495,964	3.2	50.0	24.1	25.9

Tax-paid withdrawals, Bureau of Internal Revenue. Price, Bureau of Labor Statistics.
1/ This series represents the price of uncolored margarine because retail stores report only the price of the most popular brands sold.

Use of Cottonseed Oil in Margarine Reduced in 1944

Use of fats and oils in margarine in 1944 totaled 479 million pounds, compared with 500 million pounds in 1943 (table 9). In both years, fats and oils constituted 81.4 percent of the weight of the finished product. Use of fats and oils as a percentage of total use of all materials was 79.6 in 1944 and 79.8 in 1943. Specific authorization continued to be required in 1944, under War Food Order 29, for use of cottonseed, soybean, corn, or peanut oil in margarine as well as in other fat products.

Cottonseed oil was the leading margarine oil in 1944, as in every year since 1936. But use in margarine was reduced to 215 million pounds from 252 million pounds in 1943. Use of soybean oil increased to 211 million pounds from 198 million pounds a year earlier. Together the two oils comprised 89 percent of the fats and oils used in margarine in 1944.

The principal minor margarine oils and fats in 1944 were peanut oil, oleo oil, corn oil, and neutral lard. Use of imported fats and oils was limited to about 1,000 pounds of sunflower oil. Lauric acid oils (including coconut and babassu) and palm oil have been reserved since early 1942 for war uses such as synthetic rubber and tin and terne plate, and for manufacture of soap and glycerin.

Use of cottonseed oil in margarine in 1945 probably will increase in relation to use of soybean oil, because production of cottonseed oil is expected to increase this year while output of soybean oil may be about the same as in 1944. Little, if any, imported oil is likely to be available for margarine in 1945.

Table 4.- Oleomargarine: Production as reported by the War Food Administration and the Bureau of Internal Revenue, 1930-44

Year	War Food Administration							Bureau of Internal Revenue, total uncolored and colored
	Uncolored			Colored			Total uncolored and colored	
	Vegetable and nut oil	Combined animal and vegetable	Total	Vegetable and nut oil	Combined animal and vegetable	Total		
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1930	211,130	87,017	298,147	4,749	8,859	13,608	311,755	325,660
1931	162,931	52,876	215,807	2,150	3,996	6,146	221,953	229,927
1932	155,674	38,604	194,278	971	2,467	3,438	197,716	203,232
1933	199,008	40,719	239,727	703	1,801	2,504	242,231	245,472
1934	207,468	52,511	259,979	792	2,129	2.921	262,900	264,408
1935	329,764	46,087	375,851	936	1,890	2,826	378,677	381,631
1936	340,137	48.090	388,227	1,252	1,419	2,671	390,898	393,292
1937	349,477	40,320	389,797	955	748	1,703	391,500	397,381
1938	340,300	38,267	378,567	1,026	500	1,526	380,093	385,233
1939	265,901	34,492	300,393	1,045	392	1,437	301,830	300,856
1940	277,375	40,881	318,256	1,942	474	2,416	320,672	320,402
1941	309,771	50,661	360,432	3,725	1,052	4,777	365,209	367,587
1942	305,650	53,759	359,409	61,215	2,653	63,868	423,277	425,749
1943	447,883	45,765	493,648	108,526	7,957	116,483	610,131	614,144
1944 1/	446,312	33,875	480,187	92,925	10,654	103,579	583,766	588,184

Compiled as follows:

War Food Administratinn, Margarine Production.

Bureau of Internal Revenue, annual reports of the Commissioner.

Production reports to the Bureau of Internal Revenue are required by law and are considered to be more accurate than reports to the War Food Administration, which are voluntary; the latter are useful because they are broken down into special classifications.

1/ Preliminary.

Table 5.- Butter and oleomargarine: Domestic disappearance, total and per capita, 1931-44

Year	Total disappearance (civilian and military)		Per-capita disappearance (civilian and military)			Per-capita disappearance (civilian only)		
	Butter (excluding use in oleomargarine)	Oleomargarine	Butter	Oleomargarine	Total	Butter	Oleomargarine	Total
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1931	2,243,586	226,699	18.0	1.8	19.8	---	---	---
1932	2,274,806	200,347	18.1	1.6	19.7	---	---	---
1933	2,247,745	242,737	17.8	1.9	19.7	---	---	---
1934	2,312,029	261,523	18.2	2.1	20.3	---	---	---
1935	2,194,729	378,762	17.1	3.0	20.1	---	---	---
1936	2,113,941	390,863	16.4	3.0	19.4	---	---	---
1937	2,119,521	396,636	16.3	3.1	19.4	---	---	---
1938	2,147,710	384,561	16.4	2.9	19.3	---	---	---
1939	2,275,637	300,128	17.3	2.3	19.6	---	---	---
1940	2,244,184	318,704	16.9	2.4	19.3	---	---	---
1941	2,185,312	1/ 363,633	16.3	2.7	19.0	15.9	2.7	18.6
1942	2,213,003	1/ 363,000	16.3	2.7	19.0	15.6	1/ 2.7	18.3
1943	1/ 1,787,800	1/ 504,000	13.0	3.7	16.7	1/ 11.8	3.9	15.7
1944 2/	1,825,200	500,000	13.1	3.6	16.7	11.8	3.9	15.7

Disappearance of butter computed from production, trade, including shipments to U. S. territories, and stocks (Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Bureau of the Census, and War Food Administration).

Disappearance of margarine -

1931-41, computed as production minus tax-free withdrawals for commercial export (Bureau of Internal Revenue) and shipments to U. S. territories (Bureau of the Census). In 1941, export of 1,120,000 pounds under lend-lease, (War Food Administration) also was deducted.

1942-44, computed as tax-paid withdrawals for use in the United States and territories (Bureau of Internal Revenue), minus commercial shipments to territories, plus estimated tax-free withdrawals by Government agencies for domestic civilian and military use.

1/ Basic data revised.

2/ Preliminary.

Table 6.- Oleomargarine: Production, by States, 1939-43

State	Year beginning July				
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Total colored and uncolored	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
N. Y.	---	---	74	226	42
N. J.	19,374	25,966	29,844	57,898	72,600
Ohio	50,934	50,706	51,678	75,874	88,140
Ind.	33,162	37,594	27,341	59,002	51,391
Ill.	89,870	104,349	107,229	156,955	180,784
Mich.	16,573	16,345	16,728	23,692	22,903
Minn.	584	847	---	---	---
Mo.	8,587	8,362	10,152	9,514	11,960
Kans.	20,868	23,701	23,747	29,531	31,868
Md.	9,827	10,702	11,853	16,905	18,155
N. C.	2	---	---	---	---
S. C.	480	1,888	2,651	3,834	4,827
Ga.	2,937	4,788	8,178	17,016	19,709
Ala.	397	293	138	35	526
Tex.	10,068	13,806	26,935	32,852	31,530
Oreg.	1,424	401	---	---	---
Calif.	38,631	44,186	52,258	65,134	74,590
U. S. 1/	303,717	343,935	368,805	548,468	609,026
Colored					
N. J.	213	568	958	20,317	26,285
Ohio	412	1,125	6,252	21,771	27,253
Ind.	3	2/	2/	23,914	19,606
Ill.	417	1,143	2,905	30,630	31,721
Mich.	---	---	706	3,526	4,076
Mo.	129	140	71	293	660
Kans.	236	320	420	4,770	9,902
Md.	400	1,035	2,421	5,611	6,311
S. C.	26	74	65	606	2,294
Ga.	25	48	11	58	205
Ala.	---	---	2/	14	471
Tex.	---	37	1,018	5,455	3,852
Calif.	---	---	---	6	2,364
U. S. 1/	1,860	4,489	14,828	116,970	135,003
	Total colored and uncolored - percentage of United States production in specified States				
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
N. J.	6	8	8	11	12
Ohio	17	15	14	14	14
Ind.	11	11	7	11	8
Ill.	30	30	29	29	30
Mich.	5	5	5	4	4
Mo.	3	2	3	2	2
Kans.	7	7	6	5	5
Md.	3	3	3	3	3
Tex.	3	4	7	6	5
Calif.	13	13	14	12	12
Other	2	2	4	3	5
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Compiled from annual reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

1/ Totals of unrounded numbers. 2/ Less than 500 pounds.

Table 7.- Number of dealers federally licensed to sell oleomargarine, United States, 1911-43.

Year beginning July	Wholesale dealers			Retail dealers		
	Uncolored oleomargarine	Colored oleomargarine	Total	Uncolored oleomargarine	Colored oleomargarine	Total
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1911	839	8	847	50,629	478	51,107
1912	856	7	863	59,877	572	60,449
1913	953	33	986	62,606	954	63,560
1914	960	24	984	60,824	761	61,585
1915	1,016	11	1,027	67,132	418	67,550
1916	1,108	10	1,118	95,036	424	95,460
1917	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
1918	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
1919	2,443	49	2,492	170,812	1,647	172,459
1920	2,541	135	2,676	167,307	6,598	173,905
1921	1,937	33	1,970	136,981	819	137,800
1922	1,642	56	1,698	139,019	827	139,846
1923	1,692	67	1,759	152,951	1,416	154,367
1924	1,697	129	1,826	147,151	5,450	152,601
1925	1,699	61	1,760	159,656	1,772	161,428
1926	1,707	81	1,788	163,805	1,933	165,738
1927	1,726	80	1,806	173,079	2,293	175,372
1928	1,897	74	1,971	182,795	2,617	185,412
1929	2,107	77	2,184	191,977	3,798	195,775
1930	2,073	45	2,118	177,502	1,988	179,490
1931	1,336	21	1,357	135,035	645	135,680
1932	965	4	969	103,475	108	103,583
1933	1,009	4	1,013	106,232	79	106,311
1934	1,275	4	1,279	155,381	160	155,541
1935	1,340	4	1,344	160,527	73	160,600
1936	1,468	4	1,472	174,505	57	174,562
1937	1,662	2	1,664	183,901	64	183,965
1938	1,633	3	1,636	173,426	38	173,464
1939	1,505	10	1,515	162,434	26	162,460
1940	1,484	2	1,486	161,677	37	161,714
1941	1,419	---	1,419	163,395	34	163,429
1942	1,727	14	1,741	182,262	133	182,395
1943	1,955	47	2,002	199,679	1,132	200,811

Compiled from annual reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

1/ Not published.

Table 8.- Number of retail dealers federally licensed to sell uncolored oleomargarine, by States, year beginning July, 1938-43

State	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Me.	2,165	1,978	1,984	1,988	2,206	2,426
N. H.	991	888	875	828	1,099	1,295
Vt.	423	357	387	370	420	636
Mass.	4,192	3,624	3,436	3,171	5,082	6,257
R. I.	885	724	650	632	835	1,207
Conn.	812	966	901	968	1,197	2.049
N. Y.	12,272	11,154	10,615	11,411	15,977	17,566
N. J.	4,756	3,754	3,364	3,823	4,332	6,458
Pa.	4,332	3,912	3,485	3,257	3,510	4,926
Ohio	16,136	14,976	14,285	13,798	14,455	15,487
Ind.	9,536	8,961	8,540	8,261	8,197	8,186
Ill.	15,535	14,272	13,825	13,492	14,404	15,743
Mich.	11,797	10,647	10,116	9,648	10,816	11,416
Wis.	---	---	---	---	4	518
Minn.	1,816	1,383	1,432	1,580	1,811	2,367
Iowa	2,302	1,578	1,548	1,586	3,249	3,514
Mo.	8,750	8,318	8,224	8,090	8,020	7,960
N. Dak.	1	---	---	---	36	70
S. Dak.	27	5	14	33	218	418
Nebr.	2,986	2,570	2,535	2,507	2,399	2,207
Kans.	5,310	5,109	4,926	5,047	4,599	4,232
Del.	425	353	352	418	430	563
Md.	3,282	3,095	2,961	2,882	3,379	3,779
D. C.	983	761	674	679	834	908
Va.	4,012	3,921	3,781	3,773	3,975	3,907
W. Va.	4,562	4,449	4,446	4,395	4,458	4,511
N. C.	2,846	2,831	2,798	2,993	3,106	3,584
S. C.	1,751	1,738	1,937	1,816	2,025	2,497
Ga.	3,339	3,202	3,518	3,607	3,516	4,311
Fla.	5,160	3,883	3,874	3,676	3,661	3,873
Ky.	4,367	4,348	4,266	4,378	4,500	4,521
Tenn.	317	250	2,147	2,535	2,837	3,172
Ala.	2,615	2,735	2,857	2,937	3,070	3,152
Miss.	666	1,252	1,552	1,620	1,765	1,735
Ark.	2,159	2,267	2,425	2,541	2,736	2,877
La.	2,831	3,214	2,986	3,118	3,262	3,595
Okla.	404	281	793	1,167	4,314	4,289
Tex.	8,735	8,723	9,408	9,832	10,256	11,363
Mont.	32	31	34	41	51	59
Idaho	---	4	5	14	109	161
Wyo.	351	369	340	350	---	360
Colo.	2,431	2,355	2,289	2,319	2,340	2,260
N. Mex.	628	653	713	762	740	728
Ariz.	1,031	1,059	1,002	1,099	1,146	1,143
Utah	252	259	372	549	666	703
Nev.	140	151	167	208	233	233
Wash.	---	59	63	52	45	128
Oreg.	2,735	2,741	2,788	2,753	2,770	2,631
Calif.	12,348	12,274	11,987	12,391	13,172	13,698
U. S.	173,426	162,434	161,677	163,395	182,262	199,679

Compiled from annual reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Table 9.- Oleomargarine: Materials used in manufacture, 1937-44

Item	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Oleo oil	12,278	13,411	11,866	14,332	18,415	22,495	17,236	11,938
Oleostearine	3,375	3,282	3,067	3,386	3,058	2,919	3,448	3,079
Lard, neutral	1,748	1,464	1,355	5,100	8,300	8,133	10,694	9,630
Oleo stock	1,318	1,532	1,042	1,260	1,919	3,940	2,819	2,092
Butter	---	---	---	---	---	3	---	---
Other animal fats 1/	---	---	69	88	131	201	512	220
Monostearine	---	---	---	76	165	187	403	440
Total, animal	18,719	19,689	17,399	24,242	31,988	37,878	35,112	27,399
Cottonseed oil	173,517	142,858	98,656	115,946	149,930	166,444	252,109	215,008
Soybean oil	31,791	39,885	70,822	87,103	75,634	133,346	198,020	211,105
Peanut oil	2,880	3,593	2,445	1,730	2,210	920	4,564	12,295
Corn oil	1,796	566	489	421	627	1,690	5,828	11,480
Linseed oil	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,280	413
Other vegetable oils 2/	---	27	12	11	12	259	281	1,231
Vegetable gum	---	---	---	2	3/	---	---	---
Total, domestic vegetable	210,084	186,929	172,424	205,213	228,413	302,659	465,082	451,532
Coconut oil	73,806	89,520	38,519	21,780	29,786	3,491	---	---
Babassu oil	14,607	11,547	13,942	6,150	946	332	---	---
Palm-kernel oil	7,946	4,746	473	---	957	---	---	---
Palm oil	1,063	---	1	4	4,991	1,375	---	---
Sesame oil	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sunflower oil	---	---	---	---	---	782	---	1
Other 4/	---	69	---	---	104	34	---	---
Total, foreign vegetable	97,423	105,882	52,935	27,934	36,784	6,014	---	1
Total fats and oils	326,226	312,500	242,758	257,389	297,185	346,551	500,194	478,932
Milk	72,846	73,169	58,655	60,961	67,323	74,875	104,389	101,642
Salt	17,631	16,916	12,889	12,727	12,628	13,931	19,732	19,201
Derivative of glycerin	1,235	1,059	749	823	841	823	1,054	922
Lecithin	41	92	80	98	261	278	503	556
Soda (benzoate of)	165	149	122	122	161	215	368	376
Vitamin concentrate	3/	17	14	13	45	88	121	109
Color	1	2	1	2	2	42	83	69
Estearine	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	93
Miscellaneous	---	---	---	1	5	23	18	17
Total, other materials	91,919	91,404	72,510	74,747	81,266	90,275	126,268	122,985
Total, all materials	418,145	403,904	315,268	332,136	378,451	436,826	626,462	601,917

Compiled from Internal Revenue records and Internal Revenue Bulletin.

1/ Includes beef fat, oleostearine oil, tallow and lard flakes.

2/ Includes cottonseed stearine, soybean stearine, vegetable stearine, cottonseed flakes, soya flakes, and soya stearine flakes.

3/ Less than 500 pounds.

4/ Includes palm flakes, palm stearine, and rice oil.

Output of Fats and Oils 15 Percent Below Last Year; Stocks Continue to Decline

Production of fats and oils in factories in January, totaling 820 million pounds, was 42 million pounds larger than in December but was 144 million pounds (15 percent) below the peak output of January 1944 (table 15). The increase over December was due largely to a contraseasonal rise in cottonseed oil output and to increases in production of soybean oil and inedible tallow. The decrease from last year was mainly in lard and linseed oil.

Factory and warehouse stocks of fats and oils declined 63 million pounds during January, to 2,077 million pounds, crude basis, at the end of the month (table 16). This compares with total stocks amounting to 2,297 million pounds on January 31, 1944. There was a large decline in lard inventories during January, reflecting substantial lend-lease shipments during the month. The reduction in lard stocks, together with a decline in cold-storage inventories of butter, diminished total factory and warehouse stocks of edible animal fats 87 million pounds during the month. Partly offsetting this was an increase of 76 million pounds in stocks of edible vegetable oils, mostly cottonseed oil. Moderate reductions occurred in stocks of soap fats and industrial oils.

WFA Purchases of Fats and Oils Increased in February

Purchases of fats and oils by the War Food Administration in February totaled 69 million pounds (including margarine and soap in terms of fat content). This total was more than twice as large as in January and was the largest since last August. February purchases of lard and rendered pork fat were 19 million pounds, only 2 million pounds larger than a month earlier. But purchases of margarine and soap were up sharply from other recent months. The February total includes 16 million pounds of sunflower oil made available by Commodity Credit Corporation.

Table 10.- Purchases of fats and oils by the War Food Administration, 1941-45

Item	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945 Jan.	1945 Feb.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb
Butter	1/	34	120	106	1	2/ 1
Lard and rendered pork fat	326	654	882	809	17	19
Other animal fats and oils 3/	2	30	61	2	1/	1/
Linseed oil	---	70	391	198	---	---
Soybean oil	---	17	22	100	---	1
Other vegetable oils	---	82	49	15	1/	16
Shortening	---	46	62	8	3	---
Margarine)fat content) 4/	1	77	72	59	9	20
Soap (fat content) 4/	---	16	23	13	1	12
Total fat equivalent	329	1,026	1,682	1,310	31	69

Compiled from reports of the War Food Administration.

1/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 2/ Includes butter content of Army spread. 3/ Include fish-liver and fish oils. 4/ Fat content estimated at 80 percent for margarine; 55 percent for soap.

Prices of Fats and Oils Continue at Ceilings

The index number of wholesale prices of 27 major fats and oils remained in February at 108 percent of the 1924-29 average. Prices of oiticica oil continued to advance in February and early March, but at 24 cents per pound (liquid oil, drums, carlots, New York) were still slightly under ceiling level as late as March 17. Prices of all other fats and oils are at the maximums.

Prices to farmers for soybeans in mid-February averaged $2.10 per bushel compared with $2.06 a month earlier. The ceiling price for farmers' sales of soybeans, other than soybeans for planting, is $2.10 per bushel. Average prices to farmers for soybeans are likely to advance above this level in the spring months, when sales for seed are seasonally large. An advance in average prices received by farmers for peanuts and flaxseed is likely for the same reason. In mid-February, prices were 8.14 cents per pound for peanuts and $2.91 per bushel for flaxseed, unchanged from a month earlier.

Output of Oil from Domestic Peanuts Reduced

Production of peanut oil from domestic peanuts in the 12 months from September 1944 through August 1945 may be around 90 million pounds, compared with 135 million pounds a year earlier. Procurement of peanut butter, salted peanuts, and peanut candy by the armed forces is estimated to require about 45 percent of the 1944 crop of Virginia type peanuts, 30 percent of the output of the Spanish type, and about 20 percent of the Runners. Civilian demand for peanut products also is strong. Hence, with the 1944 crop slightly smaller than a year earlier, the quantity of farmers' stock peanuts remaining for crushing in 1944-45 will be materially smaller than in 1943-44.

In the 6 months from September 1944 to February 1945, only 91 million pounds of farmers' stock peanuts were crushed compared with 262 million pounds a year earlier. Crushings of shelled oil-stock peanuts, including No. 2's and including imported peanuts, were considerably larger than a year earlier. Total mill disappearance of these oil-stock peanuts in Setpember-February was 93 million pounds compared with 22 million pounds a year earlier. Production of oil from crushing of both farmers' stock and domestic and imported oil-stock peanuts in the September-February period totaled 58 million pounds this season, compared with 82 million pounds a year ago.

Supplies of peanut oil will be augmented moderately this season by production from imported Argentine peanuts, obtained under 1944 Combined Food Board allocations. Output of oil from these peanuts may reach 15 to 20 million pounds. Total production of peanut oil in 1944-45, accordingly, from both domestic and imported peanuts, may be 105 to 110 million pounds.

GOVERNMENT ACTIONS

Base Period for Margarine Quotas Shifted; Quotas of Fats and Oils for Use in Other Edible Products Reduced

Amendment 13 to War Food Order 42, effective April 1, changed the basis for calculating quotas of fats and oils to be used in the manufacture of margarine for civilians. The new quarterly quotas will be 120 percent of use in corresponding quarters of 1944. The former quotas were 167 percent of average use, by quarters, in 1940 and 1941. The new quotas will be about equal in the aggregate to the old, but quotas of individual manufacturers will be adjusted, in effect, in accordance with the quantity of margarine sold in 1944. In the margarine industry, production is held closely in line with sales. Manufacturers who were able in 1944 to sell the full quantity of margarine that could be manufactured under their quotas are likely to expand production and sales under the new quotas.

The amendment also reduces quotas of fats and oils used in civilian edible fat and oil products other than margarine. This reduction is from 88 percent of average use in 1940 and 1941 to 85 percent of such use.

East and West Coast States Exempted from Lard Reservation Order

Amendment 9 to War Food Order 75-3, effective March 4, exempted from the lard set-aside all federally inspected slaughtering establishments in the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, and the Pacific States. Since January 21 federally inspected slaughterers have been required to set aside for purchase by Government agencies 7.5 pounds of lard for each 100 pounds live weight of hogs slaughtered each week. The amendment was issued to relieve a tight lard supply situation for civilians in the exempted States. These States are deficit producers and normally import lard from other parts of the country to meet consumer demand. Production of federally inspected lard in these States is estimated at 10 to 15 percent of the national total.

Fat Quotas for Civilian Household Soaps Further Reduced

Manufacturers' quarterly quotas of fats and oils for use in civilian package and bar soap were reduced, effective April 1, to 80 percent of average use in corresponding quarters of 1940 and 1941. This action was taken in Amendment 4 to War Food Order 42-b. The new quota percentage replaces 85 percent allowed in January-March and 90 percent throughout 1944. The reduction to 85 percent for January-March was not announced until the end of January and actual use of fats and oils in civilian package and bar soap probably continued in January at about 90 percent of the base-period rate. However, in February and March it probably was reduced to around 80 percent.

No change was made by this amendment in quotas for bulk package soap, which were reduced on January 31 from 110 to 90 percent of base-period use. Bulk package soap is the type usually purchased by large users, such as commercial laundries. Package and bar soaps are mainly used in households.

Under Amendment 4, a business user of soap is prohibited from accepting deliveries of soap for a particular use in quantities that would result in a larger inventory being held for that use than either a 45-day supply based on the current rate of consumption, 2 cases of packaged soap, or 2 bulk packages, whichever quantity is largest. This provision was effective March 22.

Inventories of Inedible Tallow and Greases Restricted; Limited Preference for Uses Other Than Soap

Limitation of inventories of inedible tallow and greases and limited preference to uses other than soap were reinstituted on March 3 by Amendment 6 to War Food Order 67. This action was taken because of declining total factory and warehouse stocks of inedible tallow and greases and the prospect of reduced production and continued strong demand in 1945.

Producers and dealers are required to reserve 30 percent of each month's production or deliveries to fill orders for fat to be used in products other than soap.

Inventory restrictions imposed by the order are as follows: (1) A producer may not produce inedible tallow or grease in a quantity which would result in an inventory larger than one-twelfth of output in July-December 1944 (the base period), approximately 15 days' supply. (2) A dealer may not accept delivery of a quantity of inedible tallow or grease that would make his inventory greater than one-twelfth of his total deliveries in the base period. (3) A user may not accept delivery of a quantity that would increase his inventory to more than five-twelfths of use in the base period, approximately 75 days' supply. However, under certain conditions dealers and users may accept delivery of a lot as large as the largest single commercial unit (such as tank car, or a truck-load) received during the base period.

Fat sold or purchased at less than ceiling prices is exempt from these inventory restrictions. Receipts of imported tallow and grease also are exempt. Once in stock, however, such fat must be counted as part of inventories.

The following items are specifically exempted from the order: Garbage grease, wool grease, grease (lard) oil, neat's-foot oil and stock, stearic acid, and red oil.

Ceiling Prices Established for Domestic Hempseed Oil

Maximum prices for domestic hempseed oil were established March 3 by Amendment 41 to Maximum Price Regulation 53. The ceiling price for raw hempseed oil, f.o.b. producer's mill, tank car lots, is 14 cents per pound. Differentials for other grades and for sales in other containers are to be the same as those specified by MPR 53 for linseed oil.

These ceilings were established to cover sales of oil produced from crushing of 140,000 bushels of hempseed originally intended for seed but no longer needed for that purpose. Hempseed oil is a drying oil similar to linseed oil and is especially desirable for light interior paints. The maximums established are approximately 0.5 cent per pound under the corresponding ceilings for linseed oil.

TRADE STATISTICS FOR FATS AND OILS, 1939-43

Annual data on trade in fats, oils, oil-bearing materials, and fat-and-oil products, 1939-43, are shown in tables 11 and 13, to the extent that national security regulations allow. Complete trade data for 1941 are now available. Total imports and total exports of fats and oils in 1942 and 1943 also are shown, together with statistics for most of the individual items. However, publication of trade data for 1942 and 1943 is prohibited in t the case of the following commodities: Castor beans and oil; coconut oil and copra; kapok seed and oil; palm oil; palm kernels and palm-kernel oil; rapeseed and oil; rubber seed, and sesame seed and oil; sperm oil; and tung nuts and oil. Also, 1944 trade totals may not be published until 1946.

Statistics in tables 11 and 13 are comparable with data for earlier years published in The Fats and Oils Situation for February 1941 (tables 4 and 5) and July 1939 (tables 11-15), and in Statistical Bulletin No. 59, U. S. Department of Agriculture, May 1937.

With the extension of Japanese control in early 1942 to most of the great tropical oil-exporting areas of the Southwest Pacific, imports of fats and oils into the United States were sharply curtailed. Total imports of fats and oils, including oil-bearing materials in terms of oil, were 942 million pounds in 1942 and 992 million pounds in 1943, compared with an average of 2,011 million pounds in 1937-41. At the same time exports increased as we undertook to supply our Allies, Britain and Russia, with fats to replace part of the quantities lost to them as a result of Axis aggression. In the pre-war period, 1937-41, our exports of fats and oils (including margarine, shortening, and soap in terms of estimated fat content) averaged 484 million pounds annually. In 1942, these exports rose to 941 million pounds and in 1943 to 1,581 million pounds. Hence, our balance of trade changed from a net import of 1,527 million pounds of fats and oils annually in the pre-war period to a net export of 589 million pounds in 1943.

The effect of lend-lease shipments on exports of fats and oils is illustrated by a comparison of total exports of principal items in 1943 and in 1939. Exports of butter in 1943 were 100 million pounds, up 97 million pounds from 1939; exports of lard in 1943 were 736 million pounds, up 459 million pounds; exports of domestic edible vegetable oils (cottonseed, soybean, corn, and peanut) totaled 118 million pounds in 1943, up 92 million pounds from 1939; exports of linseed oil, largely to Russia for use as an edible oil, totaled 222 million pounds in 1943 compared with 3 million pounds in 1939

The principal changes in imports in the war years were declines in copra and coconut oil, palm oil, tung oil, olive oil, and fish-liver oils. To a minor extent, the reduction in these imports was offset by increases in imports of sunflower oil, linseed oil, and tallow. In 1943, Argentina was the principal source of these increases.

Table 11.- Imports for consumption of specified fats, oils, oil-bearing materials, and fat-and-oil products, 1939-43
Primary fats

Item	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Animal fats					
Butter	1,107	1,385	3,724	20,081	3,265
Lard	1	1/	1	388	757
Stearine, animal, edible	1/	1/	820	956	---
Tallow, edible	---	1/	3,947	13,683	8,091
Tallow, inedible	1,496	1,368	30,434	63,673	32,651
Wool grease	4,178	2,877	1,339	1,457	1/
Neat's-foot oil	2/	2/ 2/	561	2,261	2,590
Other animal fats	46	96	21	127	---
Total, animal	6,828	5,726	40,847	102,626	47,354
Marine fats					
Cod and cod-liver oil	66,242	19,461	19,005	7,896	17,962
Shark and shark-liver oil	72	488	2,759	1,300	2,986
Other liver oils	---	---	101	11	53
Fish oils	888	230	6,324	8,660	14,288
Whale oil, sperm	19,433	22,257	6,912	3/	3/
Whale oil, other	856	1	418	27	28,381
Seal oil	---	---	362	5,021	4,355
Total, marine	87,491	42,437	35,881		
Vegetable fats					
Babassu oil	650	891	---	499	742
Cashew nut kernel and shell oil 4/	1,947	4,772	3,218	762	6,810
Castor oil	1	50	1,868	3/	3/
Coconut oil	336,796	370,683	405,333	3/	3/
Corn oil	13,965	426	1,421	1,428	827
Cottonseed oil 5/	31,617	12,936	25,398	9,002	13,114
Japan wax (tallow)	3,645	2,328	2,471	---	---
Linseed oil	49	11	90	27,842	66,631
Oiticica oil	18,867	15,537	36,578	1,224	1,642
Olive oil, edible	62,866	50,080	10,120	6,986	3,288
Olive-oil "foots"	28,180	24,480	4,027	---	---
Olive oil, inedible	11,304	5,136	867	871	334
Palm-kernel oil	2,236	---	---	3/	3/
Palm oil	288,603	226,854	308,134	3/	3/
Peanut oil	3,779	3,119	4,839	440	9
Perilla oil	51,284	11,347	6,574	1,041	393
Rape oil	9,321	12,919	17,456	3/	3/
Sesame oil	3,520	63	81	3/	3/
Soybean oil	4,126	4,849	759	---	---
Sunflower oil	194	1/	3,255	56,853	54,779
Teaseed oil	5,384	4,315	824	15	---
Tung oil	78,718	97,049	43,800	3/	3/
Vegetable tallow	2,564	283	2,139	145	---
Total, vegetable	959,616	848,128	879,252		
Total, primary fats	1,053,935	896,291	955,980	432,260	472,405

- Continued

Table 11.- Imports for consumption of specified fats, oils oil-bearing materials, and fat-and-oil products, 1939-43 - Continued

Oil-bearing materials (in terms of oil)

Item	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000lb.
Babassu kernels (63 percent)	71,717	61,912	44,546	30,128	20,650
Castor beans (45 percent)	73,175	107,005	177,503	3/	3/
Copra (63 percent)	270,934	387,682	358,884	3/	3/
Flaxseed (34 percent)	305,176	225,156	402,159	261,400	202,276
Murumuru kernels (36 percent) 6/	2,627	2,100	1,296	599	162
Ouricury kernels (65 percent)		---	---	150	4,198
Palm-nut kernels (45 percent)	3,713	13,173	6,253	3/	3/
Perilla seed (37 percent)	2,406	1/	---	---	---
Sesame seed (47 percent)	4,726	6,861	4,065	3/	3/
Tucum kernels (43 percent)	4,249	2,164	5,707	3,078	578
Total oil-bearing materials	738,723	806,053	1,000,413	509,654	519,753
Total primary fats and oil- bearing materials in terms of oil	1,792,658	1,702,344	1,956,393	941,914	992,158
Manufactured products (fat content)					
Margarine 7/	2,105	1,416	2,038	800	2
Shortening	1,245	505	1,447	364	8
Soap	2,055	2,506	5,637	2,227	4,115

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States and records of the Bureau of the Census.

1/ Less than 500 pounds. 2/ Not separately reported prior to November 15, 1941. From November 15 to December 31, 1941, imports of neat's-foot oil were 561,000 pounds 3/ Publication prohibited by national security regulations. 4/ Not reported separately before 1943. In 1943, 460,000 pounds were kernel oil and 6,350,000 pounds were shell oil. 5/ Crude plus refined converted to crude basis, dividing by 0.93. 6/ Prior to 1942, 35 percent. 7/ Imported margarine goes largely to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Table 12.- Prices received by farmers and prices at terminal markets for specified oil-bearing materials, February 1943 and 1944, December to February 1944-45

Item	Unit	February 1943	February 1944	1944-45 Dec.	1944-45 Jan.	1944-45 Feb.
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Castor beans, Brazilian, f. o. b. Brazilian ports	Long ton	75.00	75.00	62.40	73.75	76.25
Cottonseed, United States average	Short ton	44.88	52.60	53.10	52.80	52.70
Flaxseed, No. 1 Minneapolis	Bushel	2.97	3.05	3.12	3.12	3.11
Flaxseed, United States average	Bushel	2.66	2.85	2.90	2.91	2.91
Peanuts, No. 1 shelled, Spanish, Southeastern shipping points	100 pounds	14.70	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25
Peanuts, United States average	100 pounds	6.45	7.38	8.15	8.14	8.14
Soybeans, No. 2 Yellow, Chicago	Bushel	1.79	---	---	2.19	2.21
Soybeans, United States average	Bushel	1.60	1.85	2.05	2.06	2.10

Compiled from Oil Paint and Drug Reporter, Chicago Journal of Commerce, Daily Market Record (Minneapolis), and reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Table 13.- Exports of specified fats, oils, oil-bearing materials, and fat-and-oil products, 1939-43

Item	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Primary fats					
Animal fats	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Butter: Exports	2,308	2,942	3,320	15,181	99,634
Shipments to United States territories	6,896	7,740	9,812	1/8,634	1/7,400
Total butter	9,204	10,682	13,132	23,815	107,034
Lard: Exports	277,272	201,314	392,870	651,589	736,357
Shipments to United States territories	33,649	30,799	30,637	1/32,800	1/38,913
Total lard	310,921	232,113	423,507	684,389	775,270
Oleo oil	5,466	1,334	1,158	6,549	6,519
Stearine, animal, edible	153	89	327	275	4
Oleo stock	4,894	1,637	2,342	524	---
Tallow, edible	276	122	146	9,776	26,797
Tallow, inedible	2,042	2,010	2,278	2,598	1,024
Greases 2/	4,003	5,729	4,974	2,885	3,042
Neat's-foot oil	615	438	396	71	27
Total, animal	337,574	254,154	448,260	730,882	919,717
Marine fats					
Fish-liver oils	3/	3/	3/	3/	1,389
Fish oils	2,279	4,149	2,601	8,164	12,743
Whale oil, sperm and other	14,254	---	24	4/	4/
Total, marine	16,533	4,149	2,625		
Vegetable fats					
Castor oil	1,348	1,290	1,183	4/	4/
Coconut oil 5/	26,038	40,501	53,945	4/	4/
Coconut oil 5/ 6/	9,503	12,522	5,284	4/	4/
Corn oil	180	205	317	5/2,844	5/8,483
Cottonseed oil 5/	13,645	15,126	13,996	21,372	51,864
Linseed oil	2,566	4,770	7,209	57,753	221,549
Olive oil, edible	7/	7/	7/	240	275
Olive-oil "foots"	7/	7/	7/	304	263
Olive oil, inedible	7/	7/	7/	6	9
Palm oil, including palm-kernel oil 6/	13,871	23,914	32,334	4/	4/
Peanut oil	325	2,853	8,678	5/727	5/791
Perilla oil	7/	7/	7/	---	103
Soybean oil	12,111	15,954	12,066	5/19,428	5/57,351
Tung oil 6/	5,911	4,481	3,102	4/	4/
Other edible vegetable oils and fats	5,768	6,728	10,534	1,622	34,229
Other expressed oils and fats, inedible	8,073	10,015	13,386	12,400	32,852
Total, vegetable	99,339	138,359	162,034		
Total, primary fats	453,446	396,662	612,919		
Oil-bearing materials (in terms of oil)					
Copra (63 percent) 6/	7,562	22,897	40,606	4/	4/
Cottonseed (15.5 percent)	---	---	---	---	1,071
Flaxseed (34 percent)	---	---	---	---	114
Soybeans (15 percent)	94,161	21,970	2,896	2,994	11,960
Total, oil-bearing materials	101,723	44,867	43,502		
Total, primary fats and oil-bearing materials, in terms of oil	555,169	441,529	656,421	876,281	1,405,551

-- Continued

Table 13.- Exports of specified fats, oils, oil-bearing materials, and fat-and-oil products, 1939-43 (Continued)

Manufactured products (fat content)

Item	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Margarine:					
Exports	8/ 208	8/ 943	8/1,647	23,165	79,641
Shipments to United States territories	379	421	643	1/ 3,354	1/ 2,740
Total	587	1,364	2,290	26,519	82,381
Shortening:					
Exports	3,237	3,805	3,666	3,250	51,297
Shipments to United States territories	4,655	4,923	6,432	1/ 7,628	1/ 8,256
Total	7,892	8,728	10,098	10,878	59,553
Soap:					
Exports	17,853	14,275	16,840	12,063	16,937
Shipments to United States territories	15,209	14,746	20,081	1/15,000	1/16,512
Total	33,062	29,021	36,921	27,063	33,449

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, records of the Bureau of the Census, and reports of the War Food Administration.

1/ Includes War Food Administration shipments to United States territories.

2/ Includes "other animal greases and fats, inedible," grease and lard stearin, "other animal oils, inedible," and "hog grease and wool grease." 3/ Reported in value only prior to 1943. 4/ Publication prohibited by national security regulations. 5/ Crude oil plus refined oil converted to crude basis, dividing by the following factors: Coconut, peanut, and soybean oils, 0.94; corn and cottonseed oils, 0.93. 6/ Reexports. 7/ Not separately reported. 8/ Withdrawn tax-free for export, Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Table 14.- Price per ton of specified oilseed meals, February 1943 and 1944, December to February 1944-45

Item 1/	February		1944-45		
	1943	1944	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Copra meal, Los Angeles	51.55	51.50	2/50.00	2/50.00	2/50.00
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis	---	48.50	48.50	48.50	48.50
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago	46.75	54.45	54.45	54.45	54.45
Linseed meal, 32 percent protein, Minneapolis	47.90	45.50	45.50	45.50	45.50
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, New York	---	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
Peanut meal, 45 percent protein, f.o.b. Southeastern mills	38.00	53.00	53.00	53.00	53.00
Soybean meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago	39.60	51.90	52.00	52.00	52.00

Compiled from records of the War Food Administration.

1/ Bagged carlots.

2/ $3.50 per ton added to bulk quotation to adjust to bagged-carlots basis.

Table 15.- Factory production of fats and oils, January 1943-45, November and December 1944

Items grouped by major use	January 1943	January 1944	1944-45 Nov.	1944-45 Dec.	1944-45 Jan.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Food fats and oils					
Creamery butter	122.7	104.1	85.9	88.0	98.5
Inspected lard and rendered pork fat	178.5	265.9	153.0	171.9	158.1
Oleo oil	9.4	5.8	4.0	3.6	4.6
Edible animal stearine	4.0	3.1	2.7	2.2	2.6
Edible tallow	11.5	11.0	8.6	7.3	9.2
Total edible animal fats	326.1	389.9	254.2	273.0	273.0
Corn oil	20.8	20.2	19.1	19.1	22.1
Cottonseed oil	166.2	144.8	190.5	164.2	179.2
Peanut oil	15.7	12.8	12.3	10.9	12.2
Soybean oil	109.7	112.0	101.2	95.9	111.1
Olive edible	3.0	2.5	1/	.2	1.9
Total edible vegetable oils	315.4	292.3	323.1	290.3	326.5
Soap fats and oils					
Tallow, inedible	68.7	90.4	84.6	76.6	83.4
Greases, excluding wool grease	44.4	59.7	50.8	48.5	49.0
Fish oil	5.9	11.8	24.8	13.8	6.7
Coconut oil	8.4	12.4	11.8	13.0	18.7
Total	127.4	174.3	172.0	151.9	157.8
Drying and miscellaneous oils					
Linseed oil	71.8	90.9	54.3	44.1	43.3
Castor oil	6.6	12.0	15.6	14.1	11.4
Tung oil	.4	.2	---	1/	1.0
Neat's-foot oil	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2
Wool grease	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.3
Fish-liver oil	.5	.5	1.0	.9	.6
Other vegetable oils	2.1	2.9	2.0	2.7	4.9
Total	82.9	107.8	74.7	63.3	62.7
Grand total	851.8	964.3	824.0	778.5	820.0

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census; except butter, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and lard, War Food Administration.

1/ Included in "other vegetable oils".

Table16.- Factory and warehouse stocks of specified fats and oils, crude basis, January 31, 1943-45, November 30 and December 31, 1944

Items grouped by major use	Jan. 31: 1943	Jan. 31: 1944	1944-45 Nov. 30	1944-45 Dec. 31	1944-45 Jan. 31
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Food fats and oils					
Butter 1/	15.6	130.2	90.3	60.8	38.9
Lard and rendered pork fat	112.0	267.6	381.7	374.3	306.7
Oleo oil	5.2	3.3	1.4	1.7	2.6
Stearine, animal, edible	3.1	3.0	1.4	1.6	1.7
Tallow, edible	5.7	12.1	6.1	6.3	7.7
Total edible animal fats	141.6	416.2	480.9	444.7	357.6
Corn oil 2/	34.4	24.7	17.8	17.9	19.9
Cottonseed oil 2/	517.8	489.8	362.2	430.7	497.6
Olive oil, edible	6.6	2.7	1.2	1.2	2.0
Peanut oil 3/	29.8	53.1	34.1	37.4	36.7
Sesame oil	.2	1.4	2.6	2.4	2.2
Soybean oil 3/	166.8	211.9	136.2	121.9	129.1
Total edible vegetable oils	755.6	783.6	554.1	611.5	687.5
Soap fats and oils					
Tallow, inedible	175.4	152.2	151.7	150.4	150.7
Greases, excluding wool grease	103.0	94.6	132.1	119.5	107.7
Palm oil 2/	84.3	62.2	54.2	59.3	59.1
Fish oil	133.0	131.6	172.0	165.8	153.5
Marine mammal oil	57.1	63.5	47.2	45.7	43.9
Olive oil, inedible and foots	10.8	4.9	2.8	2.6	2.5
Total slow-lathering oils	563.6	509.0	560.0	543.3	517.4
Babassu oil 2/	12.7	8.0	2.7	2.2	2.7
Coconut oil 3/	142.1	119.9	97.0	101.2	105.0
Palm-kernel oil 2/	4/ .5	---	5/	6/ 13.5	6/ 12.4
Total lauric-acid oils	155.3	127.9	99.7	116.9	120.1
Drying oils					
Castor oil, dehydrated 7/	8.9	11.3	10.8	11.2	10.5
Linseed oil	289.2	287.3	274.8	263.9	252.4
Oiticica oil	7.0	6.1	4.9	6.8	6.7
Perilla oil	2.2	.6	.2	.2	.2
Tung oil	31.0	26.6	21.5	20.2	20.8
Total, drying oils	338.3	331.9	312.2	302.3	290.6
Other industrial					
Neat's foot oil	2.3	3.7	2.6	2.5	2.5
Wool grease	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.5
Cod and cod-liver oil	12.4	13.1	12.9	12.5	12.7
Other fish-liver oil	2.3	1.6	4.5	4.2	4.3
Castor oil, No. 1 and No. 3	13.6	56.0	32.1	29.0	19.1
Rape oil	20.3	19.2	15.7	18.1	15.8
Other vegetable oils 8/	27.8	30.5	44.0	51.8	46.3
Total	82.8	128.3	115.7	121.8	104.2
Grand total	2,037.1	2,296.9	2,122.9	2,140.5	2,077.2

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census; except butter, War Food Administration. Grand total computed from unrounded numbers. Includes stocks held by Government in reported positions.

1/ Cold-storage stocks. 2/ Crude plus refined converted to crude basis by dividing by 0.93. 3/ Crude plus refined converted to crude basis by dividing by 0.94. 4/ Refined only. 5/ Not shown to avoid disclosure of individual operations. 6/ Crude only. 7/ Converted to crude basis by dividing by 0.88. 8/ Includes some food oils.

Table 17.- Oleomargarine: Production, withdrawals for consumption, and materials used in manufacture, United States, January 1943 and 1944, November-January 1944-45

Item	January 1943	January 1944	1944-45 1/ Nov.	1944-45 1/ Dec.	1944-45 1/ Jan.
	1000 lb.	1000 lb.	1000 lb.	1000 lb.	1000 lb.
Production:					
Colored	7,376	11,425	2,463	3,010	3,462
Uncolored	54,602	43,808	52,809	49,414	55,868
Total 2/	61,978	55,233	55,272	52,424	59,330
Tax-paid withdrawals for United States consumption 3/	53,314	44,769	53,830	52,407	59,430
Materials used:					
Oleo oil	1,945	1,072	661	593	726
Oleostearine	350	297	228	217	188
Lard, neutral	1,073	1,072	763	686	848
Oleo stock	348	423	57	101	144
Tallow	85	23	---	---	---
Monostearine	20	39	45	37	69
Total, animal	3,821	2,926	1,754	1,634	1,975
Cottonseed oil	30,050	22,153	23,318	22,348	26,331
Soybean oil	16,513	17,801	18,413	17,094	17,551
Peanut oil	9	1,205	604	441	1,487
Corn oil	86	887	850	1,014	842
Cottonseed stearine	2	8	---	---	---
Cottonseed flakes	21	---	---	---	---
Soya stearine flakes	---	5	---	---	---
Soybean stearine	---	---	12	3	9
Soya flakes	---	9	---	---	6
Total, domestic vegetable	46,681	42,068	43,197	40,900	46,226
Sunflower oil	---	---	---	---	6
Total, foreign vegetable	---	---	---	---	6
Total, fats and oils	50,502	44,994	44,951	42,534	48,207
Milk	10,557	9,410	9,582	9,290	10,537
Salt	1,966	1,780	1,703	1,659	1,796
Derivative of glycerin	116	99	88	90	93
Lecithin	46	48	62	60	72
Soda (benzoate of)	31	35	34	32	38
Vitamin concentrate	12	11	10	9	9
Color	5	7	2	5	34
Estearine	---	---	9	8	9
Miscellaneous	4	---	3	3	1
Total, other materials	12,737	11,390	11,493	11,156	12,589
Total, all materials	63,239	56,384	56,444	53,690	60,796

Compiled from Internal Revenue records and Internal Revenue Bulletin.
1/ Preliminary. 2/ Total of unrounded numbers. 3/ Excludes withdrawn free of tax for use in Federal institutions and withdrawn for export.